ished. Messrs. McAnaspies, Dublin, show a number of marble and granite cements.

Girs.—This Department is not nearly so full as it might have been. C. Kenny, Ballinrobe, shows specimens of amethyst, from Achill. W. Blood, Wicklow, fine specimens of Wicklow pebbles. Archdeacon Kyle, amethysis from Cork. S. Marshal Letterkenny, pearls from the Rever Lanan. Dr. Field, Dublin, crystal of quarts weighing 57 B, found in County Londonderry. In this concection should be mentioned the crystals called "Irish Diamonds." These crystals form a very good, or at least, a chesp singuitute for the real gems, and are much wrought up who jewelry, but the trade, which was chiefly among tourists, has been a goed deal damaged since the meaner manufacturers began to substitute glass for both "diamonds" sad "rubles." It is too bad to palm on the comiding cocking a fragment of a broken whiskyjug as a remunistence of Erin, the more so that it is usually set as the embellishment of a harp of Brian Boru, or as a dewdrop trembling on a shamrock. When the gems are authentic, and olocy set in carved bog oak, with fixings of "native silver"—anglice, a melted ninepence—they make really very pretty toys. The exhibitors in this line are D-mis Connell, Dablin, manufacturer to the Queen and Lieutenant, with almost all the jew-elers of the Dublin City.

Marals.—The specimens of Metals are numberless. Sir W. D. Godfrey, Kilcoleman, County Kerry, exhibits ore from his estate, containing, per assay, sil per cent. of lead and 40 ounces of silver per tan. The Mining Company of Ireland, silver lead ores, argentiferous or pper, and from Dublin Company. Wicklow Mining Company of Ireland, silver lead ore positions or pression of the public company. Wicklow Mining Company, copper ores from Ballymurtagh, Wicklow Mining Company, or per tun from Bantry, County Galway. S. Hutchins, Charleville, copper ore from Contoning 41 ounces silver per tun from Bantry, County Galway. S. Hutchins, Charleville, copper from Contoning to the position of the position of the posi

"hert nugget," weighing 6 lbs.

EARTHS, &C.—We need not particularise the exhibitors
of "native soil," in its varieties. We have pore-lain
elaysfrom different localities, (but no porcelain); fire clays
in the unwrought state, in unlimited quantites, white, black
and red from Limerick; Tipperary and Dablin; silicious
sands from Tipperary, Fuller's earth and emery from Down,
and sulphur from Lough Corrib. Maoufactures of clay,
mostly flower pots, bricks, and drain tiles from every County in the kingdom, with little boxes of native mud, showing
its corsistency at different depths, taken from the most
celebrated pastures and corn growing lands. We have
beside specimen of "turf," and heat charcoal. The Murquis of Down hire transmits from his estates in Antrion rock
salt, extracted from beds 860 feet in depth, and containing
\$4 per cent. of pure chloride of sodium. Some of the samples give 50 per cent. of soda. Good table salt is also on
view manfactured from the rock found at the new mines of
Duncroe, Carrickfergus. And though not exactly coming
under the appellation of "earths" there are itam-ess blocks
of coal from the Shevavdogh mines of Tipperary.

To sum up the specimens brought together under the
head "Minerals," shows that Ireland produces salver opper, lead, fron, bismuth, manganese, antimony, coal, gens,
pigments, clays, earths employed in manufactures, marbles
of extreme beauty, and building atones of every description. Some one has said that the New Englanders,
with no permanent beritage from Nature buties an Igranite,
have hewn the one and sawed the other into vallable materials for export. With such abundance of mineral wealth
to be had for the picking up—it is lamentable to think that
Ireland should be, as in reality it is, a peor country. An out-

have hewn the one and saved the other into validate in terials for export. With such abundance of mineral wealth to be had for the picking up—it is lamentable to think that Ireland should be, as in reality it is, a pear country. An outlay of one half the amount of average Yankee energy would dig from the howels of the land sources of revenue that since the days when St. Patrick was a gentleman, have never been dreampt of, but, which English speculators, in a "canny" way, are now beginning to think about.

Next mail we shall have our correspondent's notes on the department of Textile Fabrics.

Movements of Ex-President Van Buren-Mis -Great speech of Disraell and Accident to his Wife.

orrespondence of The N.Y. Tribune.

LON

Mr. Martin Van Buren has now gone to witness the Oxford Installation, when Mr. Ingersoll is to be made D. C. L., an henor which even monarchs have accepted, and I suppose if Mr. Van Buren s presence had been known in time it would have been offered to him, and present on his acceptance.

Pressed on his acceptance.

The second soirce at your Ambassador's was a most

The second soirce at your Ambassador's was a most brilliant fete, and a gathering of all nations in most agreeable harmony. Miss Wilcocks does the honors with much grace, and is greatly admired here. The world gives out that she and Mr. Peabody are to form an alliance, but time will show, and I shall be very glad if any circumstance shall retain so very agreeable an acquaintance in our society as Miss Wilcocks.

The unparalleled enthusiasm with which Disraeli was received at Oxford has taken every one here by surprise. He was quite the hero of the day. Mrs. D'Izzy, as the mob call her, showed an admirable instance of fortitude lately. Her husband wished to be conveyed in the carriage to the House of Commons, where he was prepared to make one of his greatest speeches. After he alighted he had walked some yards when he heard a frightful scream. Mrs. Disraeli had inadverteatly left her hand touching the hinge of the door, and the servant slamtouching the hinge of the door, and the servant slam-ming it together had crushed off a joint of Mrs. D.'s finger. She had the resolution to pretend nothing was the matter, so her husband went away in peace, and made a most elequent oration, which he could not have done was most severely injured, though her enthusiasm for her husband's fame enabled her to conceal her agonies. It was well-directed courage.

Installation of Lord Derby at Oxford.

There have been great doings at Oxford on occasion of the installation of Lord Derby as Chancellor of the University. We extract a few paragraphs from the correspendence of The Times in reference to the affair :

Pondence of The Times in reference to the affair:

"Nor do we think that any of to day's doctors excited the same amount of enthusiasm as has been evidesed in favor of Mr. Disraeli ever since his appearance on These day. Sir Edward B Letten was well cheered, also Professor Aytonn, also Mr. Warren, but the popularity of Mr. Disraeli is something altegether per sc. Indeed, the under graduates regard him as the 'lion' of the solemnity. This was curiously shown at Christ Church yesterday evening, when a cellege dinner was given to Lord Dsrby (being a Christ Church man), and Mr. Disraeli was among the visitors. The undergraduates had no share in the repast, but they assembled in the 'Tom Quadrangle to greet 'Disay' (as they called him) on his departure, and conveyed him to the gate with such a spontaneous shout of enthusiasm that he expressed himself deeply moved at the unexpected honors thus lavished upon him. Some ascerbe this violent predilection to admiration for the novelest, some to sympathy with the politician; some think it manuals gout that he heaveness years in the charges of murans and an object of muraniance.

the expressed himself deeply moved at the unexpected honors thus lavished upon him. Some ascribe this violent predilection to admiration for the novelest, some to sympathy with the politician: some think it manerals good that the honorary dector is deemed an object of more interest than the august Chancellor; but, however obtained may differ as to causes, or degrees of propriety, all are acread that Mr. Distacili is here the 'man of the passids.' Other popular names among the doctors have been those of Dr. Melivaine, Bishop of Ohio, and of Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of Dunkeld, in Scotland.'

As for the dinner itself, it was a magnificent specimen of Oxford hospitalty, being in the true English style of turtle and venison, and plenty thereof. Worvestor College, is a modern building, and the hall does not present that medievel aspect which is so striking in most of the other establishments, and which brings out the modern visitors in such strange relief, but, nevertheless, the massive place and the goodly assemblage of as do me constumes produced a spectacle that may be fairly called imposing. The presence of the Persian Ambass dor, who were the huge concal one of his country, and whossappearsuce in the theater had excited some aftention in the modning, contributed something toward the divertity of the source, and might recall the days when the Nepaulese Princes ware such important figures in all the assembles of Landon.

"It was thought that Lord Derby might possibly make a speech pregnant with political alusion, but all expectations of the sort were decomed to disappointment. Leed Derby did, indeed, make a speech of constitution and religious principles of the university. On the advantages of a classical education he expected by its matter. His Lordship professed himself a neatral belawen the two opposite Ercchesistical sects, and, while he admired that the notices of reform was not to be slighted, he evidently regarded the Commission with no high faver, and hoped that nothing would be down to alter the essential

did not express his views on the academical education of Great Britain."

Mr. Vanderbilt's Steam-Yacht. Mr. Vanderbilt's Steam-Yacht.

The public were admitted on board the gigantic steam-yacht, the North Star, belonging to Mr. Vanderbilt, an American gentleman, now lying in the Southampton Dock, yesterday, for the first time, and hundreds of the nobility and gentry availed themselves of the privilege during the day. The American Consulate establishment has been besieged for days past for tickets to view the North Star, and persons have come from a great distance to see her. Every ticket admits ten persons. The public will be admitted for the three days previous to the owner's departure for St. Peters'urg, viz: Wednesday, (yesterday), to-day, and to morrow. The saloons and furniture appeared yesterday magnificent in the extreme. Everything on board the North Star is American, and it is very evident that in many of the useful and orna-

and furniture appeared yesterday magnificent in the extreme. Everything on board the North Star is American and it is very evident that in many of the useful and ornamental arts the Americans are our equals in point of taste and skill. Surprise has been expressed at the small quantity of fuel consumed on board the North Star when her great speed is considered. She made one of the quickest passages across the Atlantic on record and consumed only 50 tuns of coal a day, while the consumption ordinarily in such steamers is from 70 to 100 tuns dily. She has been enabled to traverse the ocean with such speed at so little expense, by her being driven by what is called a beam engine, an American isvention, which has never before been used in a steamer to cross the Atlantic. The fortune of Mr. Vanderbitt is estimated in America at nine millions of dollars, or very nearly two millions starling. He has risen from the ranks. When informed that the people of Southampton would like to visit his years, the immediately consented, and only stipulated with his agents, who were empowered to issue tickets of admission, that poor people as well as rich should see the North Star, and they left every curiosity to do so. The crew of the North Star consists of a captain, two mates, four quartern isters, and fourteen examen, twenty four engineers and firemen, and eighteen stewards and assistants. The captain enums is Eldricge. He was for many years commander of a ship between Liverpool and America. A deputation from the chief innabitants of Southampton have gone to Lundon to invite Mr. Vanderbilt to a banque at the Town Hall in that town, and a universal feeling prevails there that the friendly and magnificent visit from a merchant prince of the New World should be welcomed with becoming appender and cordinity. All who have seen the North friendly and magnificent visit from a merchant prince of the New World should be welcomed with becoming splender and cordinity. All who have seen the North Star believe that we may learn as much from her in the building and engineering of passenger ocean steamers as we learnt from the celebrated American sailing vacua-tion or three years ago in the building and rigging of sail-ing ships.

[Daily News, June 10]

two or three years ago in the building and rigging of sailing ships.

Tea at Home.

It will surprise many to know that we need no longer rely on China for tea, but drink our home grown English and so be independent of the foreigner—if such independence is worth earing for. Mr. Alexander Forsyth has addressed a communication to the Horticultural Society, in which he says that, having considered that the tea of Paraguay is a species of holy, he tried our common holly, and finds the tea, when washed, equal to ordinary five smiling tea. The prickles serve an important purpose, for they keep the leaves separated during the rosating, and thus save the trouble of frequentiaring. The simeligiven of is at first unpleasant, but it disappears entirely as the leaves cool. "What will tea drinkers, confirmed tippling tea drinkers say to this "observes Mr. Forsyth. "The very tea itself becomes cheap at last, and abundant, growing even in the garden hedge. A forest of tea tress in full leaf at our door! Such a harvest has never before been seen. Waste not the beilty any mere apon whip handles, peel it nor for birdlime, as formerly, squander it not even at Christons; but reap it, rosat it, agvin and signification of even at Christons; but reap it, rosat it, agvin and signification doubt formish finer tea leaves than those just gathered. What an opportunity here for the adulterators, they will doubt less take care that the public drink heilty tea whether or long."

Miscellanceus.

The Government proposes to adhere to their proposal of a sispency day on sovertisements, but have agreed to further modifications in the newspaper stoaps, menely idestance on paper itself; first supplement free, all additional supplements 4d, each.

The emigrant ship Aurora, 484 tans, from Hull to New York, was lost on the 26th April, with 46 souls on board in latitude 46, longitude 38 W.

The emigrant ship Squantum had been towed off the rocks and brought to Liverpool. The cause of her going asbore was dense fog, and a current setting to the shore. The passengers were all forwarded to Liverpool, and will be shipped on board Train's packet The Star of Empire.

The dock porters' strike at Liverpool is at an end, the men having returned to their work, mostly at their old raits.

There is a good deal of chit chat of various kinds floating There is a good deal of chit chat of various kinds floating about. It is proposed to solicit from the Museum of Rouen the heart of Richard Cour de Lion, to bury beneath Marchetti's statue of that here, about to be erected in London in remembrance of the World's Fair of [51]. Nobody except the projectors of the scheme can see the appropriateness of Cour de Lion's personifying an exhibit in of the World's Industry. Talking of Exhibitions, an 'Exhibition' writes a swage letter to The Times, complaining that the New York Exhibition is not opened, and advises the Earl of Elle-mere and his fellow commissioners to come home in diegust.

of Fibermere and his know commissioners to come have in dispuse.

A good story is going respecting Lord Campbell and an Irish neighbor of his called Sarrefield Comyn. The Exthancellor declared in his place in the House of Lords that his estates in Galway were worthless in consequence of the Income Tax, whereupon Sarsfield, with the air of a man doing another a favor, offers Campbell £300 free of Income Tax for the worthless estates. His Lordship writes a very curt letter of refusal, which Sarsfield publishes.

lishes.
A squadron of 380 guns is lying at Spi head.
The comp of exercise at Chobham opens on June 14th.
Ten toos of baggage are allowed to each cavalry regiment and fiften to utdanty. The men are to live in tents, stables are being built for the horses, and a pavilion for the queen.
A boder explosion killed two [men at an engine factory

in Stockport.

The Bank of Australia, having its chief office in London.

has just divided 15 per cent.
Charles Kean has brought out Byron's Sardanapaius at the Princess's Theater with Layard's Nineveh illustrations,

the Princess's Theater with Layard's Nineveh illustrations, making quite a unique entertainment.

The news brought by the mail steamer Teviot, from La Plata, caused a fall of a per cent, in Buenos Ayrean Bonds. There is some virtue extant, at least we infer so from the following advertisement with appears in The Landson Times: "The American Minister acknowledges the receipt of 250, to correct a mistake at one of the Custom-theorems of the Union."

Times: "The American Minister acknowledges the receipt of £50, to correct a mistake at one of the Custom houses of the Union."
Addition Harmer is dead.
Professor Filopanti is lecturing in London on the secret traditions of Roug.
Steam communication is about to be established between Southenpton and Hamburg.
Furrive Staves is Carana.—A preliminary meeting of gertlemen interested in the welfare of the fugitive slaves in Canada was held on Tuesday afternoon, the 7th inst, at Radicy's Hotel, Bridge st. Blackfriars, the Earl of Staffshury presiding. Rev. S.R. Ward, Delegant from the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, made a very interesting statement of the condition of the fugitive slaves, who have escaped to Canada. The number escaping every year was not less than 3,000, and is constantly ine easing. The majority arrives at various points on a frontier of 700 miles altmost destitute of clothing and of the necessaries of life. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada sifords them temporary relief, until they procure work, which they stanily do within a week, there being no case on record in which except in the case of sickness, relief had to be extended beyond a period of six days after their acrival. In consequence, however, of the heavy claims of this astars upon the limited means of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, the Computes had delegated Mr. Ward to come to England to raise a fund, the interest of which might be devoted to this spe hid purpose. The Earl of Shaftsbury expressed his sympathy with the object of Mr. Ward to come to England to raise a fund, the interest of which might be devoted to this spe hid purpose. The Earl of Shaftsbury expressed his sympathy with the object of Mr. Ward to come to England to raise a fund, the interest of which might be devoted to this spe hid purpose. The Earl of Shaftsbury expressed his sympathy with the object of Mr. Ward to come to England to raise a fund, the interest of which might be condition of the fugitive slave in Canada. The Earl of Shaftsbury having our shifed to make

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

Home politics are extremely dull, and the excitement respecting Eastern affairs is rapidly subsiding. A certain degree of activity is observation at all the naval ports of France, but the apprehension of an additional conscription has dead away. The announcement that England is a sing so closely with France in the East is favorably interpreted, and has given a better fishing to rubble confidence. M. Kasels fi, the Russian Minister of Justian, who is present to in Paris, laid an interview with the Franch Minister of Foreign Affairs. In this conference he is reported to have stated that Russia would be upp the Dambain Principal ties, but would not extend the occupation beyond their frontiers. This opinion prevails generally both in England and France, and is probably protty near the tenth.

There were rumous in Paris of the usual "Socialist Conspiracy," but they seem to have grown out of the arrest of half a dozen drunken brawlers.

M. Sallandrouze de Lamernaix is to visit the Exhibition at Dublin as special Imperial Commissioner, to report on the various products in which France is either definion, or excels. Immediately on his return be will proceed in the French steamship La Reine Hortense, to New York, with a similar object, but his functions will not clash with those of M. Sallandrouze during his stay in America.

The Montener amounces that Rear Admirals La Place

of M. Barthes. The steamship will remain at the orders of M. Saliandroure during his stay in America. This Monatter amnounces that Rear Admirals La Place and Remain des Fosses, are appointed Vice Admirals and four Captains are made. Rear Admirals. Orders had been basened for all seamen on leaves to return to their shaps. Admiral Bandin it was said, would have command of the French field at Dardanelles. Dembirski has addressed a letter to the Journal des Debats, in which he states that he has not offered his services to the Sultan, but if a command, were offered to him he would in trefuse.

he would not refuse.

The accounts of the Buck of France, for the past month, exhibit a continued scenmulation of bullon to increase being count to the storing, making the best cape of the millions within the quarter, appeared of the millions sterling. Under these circumstances, the fear of wishing the fear of wishing

further diminution of equal to £150,000 in the bills dis-counted, indicating that capital is still finding its way into speculative channels, instead of being employed for the actual purposes of extending trade.

The London Times of the 15th has the following:

specialitive channels, instead of being employed for the sound purposes of extending trade.

The London Times of the 15th has the following:

The London Times of the Eastern question, to which i have already alluded, is still more encouraging to-day, and the fact communicated yesterday of the receipt of satisfactry intelligence is confirmed. I announced yesterday the arrival in Paris of the Russian Minister of Justice, as the bearer of more pacific tidings than those which Prince Menchikoff announced at Constantinople. I am as sured that M. de Kisseleff had yesterfay an interview of seme length with M. Droupy de Laws, and though all the pariculars have not transpired it is known that it was of a satisfactory character. The Russian Minister is said to have given to M. Droupy de Laws, and though all the have given to M. Droupy de Laws, and though all the pariculars have not transpired it is known that it was of a satisfactory character. The Russian Minister is said to have given to the Droups de Laws assurances of the Danobias. Provinces might be occupied by Russian troops, had no intention of going further, and, least of all, of attacking the intertity of the Oltoman Emotre, and that his most anxions desire was to do nothing that would tend to disturb the peace of Europe. It is not started whether any assurance was given of the Emperor's intention to abandon any of his demands, but it may be presumed that, after such a proceeding as that of san ling one of his Ministers to Paris, there is a reasonable hope that a pacific settlement of the question will be the result. That such a hope is generally felt there is no doubt what ever, and it is easy to perceive that confidence has already began to be restored.

In one or two of my late letters. I have mentioned so mefacts which were considered here, notwithstanding the uneasy feeling that prevailed, as symptoms of a pa-vide soft has every recordly taken a house of the Anhassador's manelon in Paris, only consented to renew the loase, which, it spinears, expired vester

move from his mind any unfavorable impressions that might have been created by the arrogant hearing of Plates Menchtkoff at Constantinople. It is said that this act of courtesy will be poid by another, and that the Koperor of the French intends to send a person to St. Petersburgh or pressly charged with a mission to the Czar, by way of an avering that of Count Panin. Several persons we spo en of for that mission, among others, Count de Morny, whose inimacy with the Chief of the State joined to as a monte of manners, would appear to recomment him particularly. There was a complete reaction at the Baucse to day, and public securities in covered almost all help hall lost during the last ten days. The Three per Cents were first called at 71f, but on a report that the French Government had received assurances of the most pacific character from the Emperor Nicholas, they rose to 7-f 100, and closed at 71f 90c, for the end of the month, being a rise of 2f, 25c, as compared with the closing price of Saturday last. A report that the Bark of France had, by command of the Government, placed 50,000,000 at the diposal of the stock brokers to assist them in settling their accounts tended to increase the rise.

tended to increase the rise.

[av summanne teneral.]

Closing prices of Paris Bourse, Tuesday, 10h: Threeper Cent Rentes, 7sf; Four and a Half per Cent. do. 1027,
25c., Bank, 25007. Close of the Legislative Session of 1853-The East-

lose of the Legislative Session of 1803-160 gern Question-" Russian Journals" in Paris-Rumors of War-The Federal Council of Berne-Maiden Speech of the Duke of Brabant in tac 6-ligian Senate-French Expedition against the Kabyles-" Playing Soldier" at the Camps of Satory not Heliaut Transformation of a Cashlered Body-and Heliaut Transformation of a Cashlered Body-guardsman Charles X, into a Marshal of Napole-on III, The Fete Dien-An Altar to the God of Armies-Persecution of Baptists. ondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PAR14. Toursday, June 9, 1852.

letin de Paris (a semi-official organ of Government.) re-peats, without denial, a rumor that Russian forces have advanced upon the frontiers of Moldavia and Wallachia, with ulterior designs upon the Turkish Empire. The Parisian press accords but little eredit to a telegraphic Parisian press accords but little credit to a telegraphic dispatch from Berlin in The London Times to the electric that the Czar has demanded, by a special courier to Constantinople, the acceptance of Prince Menchikoff's propositions within a delay of eight days. But the article in which The Times, deserting the Russian camo, denounces the ambitious projects of the Emperor Nicholas, and quotes the Pays as the organ of the determination of the Emperor Napoleon III to unite cordiskly with the English Government in opposing those projects, is expicted this morning into the Monitur, with significant prominence. Emile de Girardin, in La Presse, charges an article in the Assemblee Nationale, one of "the Ruswisian journals of Paris," with treasonably encouraging "sian journals of Paris," with treasonably encouraging the encroschments of Nicholas upon Tuckey, in hopes that they many result in the restoration of legiti macy in France—with cheering him on in his march toward Con-stantinople, which he must seize in violation of all treat-ics, and then come and comp at Paris. "It is not an ice, and then come and camp at Paria. "It is not an "article." exclaims its accuser, "it is a treason. It is "an appeal to arms. It invokes a third invasion." In spite of the belligerent tone of the European press, on this vexed question of the East, and in spite of the unquestionable hostile preparation on the part of both the Porte and its aggressive energy, it is still improbable that Russia will fall to escape from the necessity of a general war with its inevitable revolutionary consequen-

Rumors of war and hostile preparations are the order of the day. The resolution of the Federal Council of Berne, that the military contingent chould be immediately put in readiness for the first appeal to arms which may be provoked by the movements of the Austrian troops on the frontiers of the Sx at Confederation, and the maiden speech of the Duke of Braham in the Helmander speech of the Confederation and the maiden speech of the Confederation and the maiden speech of the Confederation and the maiden speech of the Confederation and the confederatio gian Senate, in favor of increasing the effective force of the army, must be added to the "signs of the times. But actual conflict is still confined to those mountain fastnesses in Algiers, where the vain resistance of the Kalyles to French arms supplies the Monitour with beast of building.

Kabyles to French arms supplies the moment with reboast of bulletins.

Within France proper, the army is content with relieving its task as an armed Police by "playing solider"
at the ramps of Satory and Helfant. The brilliant reception of the Minister of War at the camp of Helfant
last Sanday must have plentifully increased the store of
spiteful satisfaction with which Lervy, the cashieter
body-guardsman of Charles X., find kines if at the head
of the Franch army and his assumed name of Leroy de
Saint Amuel, illustrated with the triple dignity of Senviar, Marshal and Minister of War.

ator, Marshal and Minister of War.

A few hours previous to the Marshal's arrival on that occasion, an extraordinary spectacle, (imposing in mote that one sense,) was exhibited by the troops, arrayed in solemn order before an altar at which the services of the second Sunday of God's Festival, (Fite Dies) were consted with due pomp. The glowing accounts of t chrated with due pomp. The glowing accounts of this scene, in the official journals, remind one, if not indeed of the days of Cromwell and his Roundhead, at least of those of Politip Augustus and Bichard Coem de Louwith their crusaders. Throughout the country the army appears to have compiled with the "invitations" of its commanders, and devouity observed the holy day. At Belfort, the garrison showed their zeal by erecting a temporary monument, which was curiously constructed with "carnal weapons;" the after resting on canons, was surrounded by a fence-work of rides and sabres. Lances formed an immense sun, in the center of which shows "the cross of Christians composed of the swords of officers." (I am not responsible for the antithesis.) On the right and on the left were ranged two admirable traphies, one of arms of antiquity and of the reasistance, the other of trodern arms of Westermand Eastern Former.

of a commander in the Legion of Honor, and the military of a commander in the Legion of Honor, and the military medal of a soldier. A buckler, undermeath, bore the inscription Is hoc signo risces. The cypher L. N., encircled by golden bees, harmoniously alternated with the castle redoubt, the armorial bearings of Belfort. This medley of ensigns, oriflammes, banners, helmers of Iragoons, cross-ornamented breastplates, flowers, firelocks, swords, lances, lustres formed of pistois and curb-bits, instruments of martial music, horse shoes, flowing black manes, long Arabian muskets, might have made a sensation even in sight-seeing Paris. Fortunatelythe flagrant incongruity of such a symbol of piety was lessened by the fact that the whole was dedicated, not to the Prince of Peace, but to the "God of Armies,"—that menstrous fiction of the human brain indebted for its existence to a mistransiation, (against which all members of the Peace fiction of the human brain indected for its existence to a
mistranslation, (against which all members of the Peace
Society are bound to protest) of the old perverted Bible
phrase, "The Lord of Hosts."

The Editor of the Univers and his Ultra-montanist

The Editor of the Cater's and his Citra-monanta-friends are welcome to exult oversuch manifestations as the preceding, in support of this theory that the re-verse of an alleged anti-Christian reaction is now going on in France. They might, and doubtless will, instance for the same purpose the muffled persecutions to which the free—that is, the non-salaried—Protestant churches are now exposed. Examples might easily be multiplied to illustrate this point, but it is shown sufficiently by the published statement of the fact that "The Minister of Public Worship, having instituted an inquiry into the dectrine of the Baptists, and finding that it was ex-"trary to order and public tranquility," has expr his regret that certain believers of that persuasion been allowed to assemble, and to practice the rite of im-mersion in the Department of La Gironde, and has commanded the local authorities to prohibit all meetings on the part of those "sectaries." The present Government, imprudent as that of Louis Philippe, forgets that the re-sistance of a few obscure Baptists in the Department of the Aisne was among the proximate causes of the Revo-

American Visitors in Paris.

American Visitors in Paris.

List of Americans entered at the Banking house of Livingston, Wells & Co., Paris, for the week ending June of New York—Frankin W. Fish, Riba S. Simon, H. Robinson, Grare Briss, M.C., J.C. Berwid, H.E. W. Tiwers, W. H. Formerd and Jay, C. A. Scancia, A. Cartere, A. M. Welkinshaw, F. Jeard D. Goresche, Wim McMorray, Mrs. Philip Barreson and family, Albord Lockwood, Charles Godfren W. H. Robinson, G. R. Lockwood, Charles Godfren W. H. Robinson, G. R. Lockwood and edy, Theo, O. Bailey, R. M. Bruse, James W. Bruse, C. O. Predereks, E. W. Lyon, Echard Stebbins, Henry Ward, C. E. Dearnet, Jacoby, Theo, W. Wham Habitahou, Jeans Amos, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bergh, W. E. Vermilae, Captain Foliander, Ph. Sallywatta—C. B. Hatchin, James Paul, N. Le Brun, D. S. Roun, J. Johnson Brown, Mrs. Lippincott, W. M. Parham, Joa, A. Willer, B. W. Hamas, C. McDermont, Mary, Labor-Jearne B. Gode, F. Harad Bowers, A. S. Linthiewin, Kanthuky, J. B. Schott, Francis Frontman, N. W. Miller, D. W. Schott, Francis Frontman, N. W. Miller, D. W. Schott, Francis Frontman, N. W. M. Parkar, Jones M. W. M. Parkar, Jones R. W. M. Stark, Jones Richam and Mary, Labor, A. S. Linthiewin, N. W. M. Parkar, J. W. Scott, Francis Frontman, N. W. M. Parkar, J. Scott, Francis Frontman, P. W. M. Parkar, J. Scott, Francis Frontman, N. W. M. Parkar, R. S. Linthiewen, N. W. M. Parkar, M. S. Linthiewen, N. W. M. Parkar, M. S. Linthiewen, M. W. M. Parkar, M. S. Linthiewen, M. W. M. Parkar, M. M.

erge B Code, Edward W Scot, Feners Frontman. James Rishen and lady 13-Jeffrie Wyman, George B. Riake, H. Cabb, Ed-15-Jeffrie Wyman, George B. Riake, H. Cabb, Ed-lis Mingan, S. H. Cotton and wife, H. H. Coottige Wilson, O. Andrews, B. L. Gildersleiter.

Day open, J. S. Basebhern, O. Andrews, D. Rosebhern, O. Andrews, D. F. Schmitt, D. L. Strate, E. W. Tenner, L. Strate, S. G. Foet, M. C., Mrs. E. W. Tenner, D. S. Foet, M. C., Mrs. E. W. Tenner, D. S. Foet, M. C., Mrs. E. W. Tenner, D. S. Foet, M. C., Mrs. E. W. Tenner, D. S. Foet, M. C., Mrs. E. W. Tenner, D. S. Foet, M. C., Mrs. E. W. Tenner, D. S. Foet, M. C., Mrs. E. W. Tenner, D. S. Foet, M. C., Mrs. E. W. Tenner, D. S. Foet, M. C., Mrs. E. W. Tenner, D. S. Foet, D. S. Foet, M. C., Mrs. E. W. Tenner, D. S. Foet, D. S. Foet,

ITALY.

The Sardinian Chambers had closed their debutes or the Customs Reform bell. Government had ordered the immediata of uple from of the fortifications of the Lutzien-lieg pass. A souther that much alarmed the people, on our dat Turin on the lid, between Count Lazari and an other artillery officer and the brothers Bersezia, editors of the Fredrictic or Turin Punch. Some blood was drawn, but address fellow.

dinia and Paragnay.

The anniversary of the death of Pope Gregory XVI.

was celebrated at Rome on the 6th last, in the Sistine
Chapel, with great solemnity.

The King's Speech.

We subjoin the speech delivered by the King at the opening of the States General on the 14th:

Armes-Persecution of Baptists.

Corsepondence of Tw. N. Y. Tribuns.

PARIS, Tureley, June 3, 1921

Day before yesterday the Senate closed its session of 1853, andisk cries of Vire I Empereur. It is almost needless to add, that up to the last mounta, it persisted in "not opposing the promulgation of" the laws which had been passed by the Legislative body. Out of the 174 bills presented to that body during its session of three months and a half, only six were postponed to the next session for final deliberation. These six bill severally relate to guarantees of literary property, real educations, the public baths and wash-hourses, motifications of the penalty of compolary labor (tracear forces,) and the treasury accounts of 1851. Thus the name practical, social interest and importance which have paritially revived the old spirit of parliamentary disension ouring the past session, promiss to enlived in so long, will be superior of the penalty of compolary that of the penalty of the pen Home projects on Amount of the Assembly to be op-ed, and I conclude with washing that Heaven's window a actuate and govern us, so that our efforts for the senseli-our beloved country may be characterized by order, gran

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

Raron May-redorf, the Russian Minister at Vienna, but return d, after a prolonged absence, and was believed to have brought pacific assurances from his Government. They say the Baron speaks of the occupation of the Darin bins provinces as a matter of course. The papers store in the sutherity of telegraphic information that the Rissian Cabinet is willing to accept the mediation of Austria It is said that Courst L-inenges, will be sent to St. Petersburg on a special mission, to arrange the matter.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

Direct advices from Russia scarcely refer to the important political moves now being played. Afanest the only there of news given is that it has been thought an elementary large to the large farmed by large and thought an elementary large to be constructed between Odesca and St. Petersburg, and it was expected the construction of a relieved over the same route would speedfully be ordered. Letters report that Count Nesselrade, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is less in favor than he was owing to his opinions on the Turki's mession. It is sarree worth mationing the counter Turki's and Greece that the Coar's intention is to make Turki's and Greece into one kingdom, and seat the Grand Duxe Constantine on its brone! tuntue on its throne

TURKEY.

Will there be War?

The following leading article from The Low low There, of
the 18th, same up the latest aspects of this question as viewed by that journal;

march and that, is the event of failure, it will seek for redress by the compation of the Principalities, it is absurd a
suspess that are other course of one eding will be simul
tonessely pursued, and that necessarian can be opene
with any offset elsewhere than at Constantingle and St.
Peterburgh. From the latter capital each suspessive statement streingthess the belief that Prince Menchikoff or rectly represented the intentions and
instructions of his Government that he has been
fully approved, and that there is now no
testion of revering into a less dangerous path. With
these facts before us, which seem to be the only facts that
can at this instant he known with precision, we see nothing
to explain or justice the favorable tura which has been
given to public epinion in Paris, except that, as the dan
ger of war had been somewhat exaggerated on one day, it
was rather too easily elseptled on the next the truth being
that the state of affairs remains wholly unchanged. We
therefore attribute tiese attempts to obtain credence for therefore attribute these attempts to obtain credence for more favorable intelligence to the strong desire of certain parties, and probably of the French Government, to coun-teract the heavy fail on the Bourse at Paris, or, at any rate, to carry on, with additional chances, the enormous specia-lations which these events have occasioned. The agents of the French Government, too have of course outed. the Erssian Government, too, have of course, contrib to, by their language and assurances to lessen the up

city. It is almost to be regrested that the Possian America, the few of with the proceeding of Count Panis to Panis to Panis has no other paster, who sto dup with true. Other all gravity will also prove to the various markets from modificing and proced could scarcely be detected. Below, an imperial object.

It was already well known in this country, and we our representative of the United States represented him also, Interrupted buoyancy. On the other hand, there is a carrie with spread wings, grasped in its claws the cross.

selves had publicly stated, that in the same dispatch in which the Emperor of Russia communicated to the other Courts of Europe his intention of sending bank the proposal of Prince Menschkoff by a common courier, and of occupying the Principalities in the event of a further refusal, be disclaimed any further intention of overthrowing the Ottoman Empire or even of making war upon it. But, after the occurrences of the last few weeks, we cannot regard such a declaration as anything more than one of those artifices of diplomatic language in which it is customary to give a mild and qualified expression to very unwelcome facts. The occupation of the Danublan principalities may not amount to a positive and necessary casus belix. We have expressed an opinion that it is politic, under the present aspect of sifiairs, not to regard it as such, but to concentrate the defensive forces of Turkay behind the Danubla Whatever may be the preparations of the Russian army, the passage of that great river is, both in a military and political sense, a difficult and critical operation; and, before it is accomplished, we have little doubt that further regotiations will take place. But the occupation of the Principalities is a measure which would prove indecisive precisely because it is, comparatively speaking, safe and easy. The mofortunate inhabitants of those provinces have repeatedly endured the hardship of being over run by Russian armies; and secredy two years have lapsed since the Russian troops were withdrawn, after having exhausted the country, and then exacted a military contribution of £60,000 for their maintenance. slapsed since the Rusian troops were wildrawn, after having exhausted the country, and then exacted a military contribution of 1604,000 for their maintenance. But the occupation would have no positive effect on the obligations or the interests of Turkey and, though it may give the Emperor of Russia atteritoral granification to hold these provinces for a certain period, it would not bring him a step nearer to the concession which he instructed Prince Membrish for demand. If the Court of Russia interest as the hard and provinced to press in endayor. structed Prince Merschitoff to demand. If the Court of Russia intends, as it has announced, to persist in endeavoring to impose on Turkey the terms which it has put for ward with reference to the Eastern Church, it is evident that even after the occupation of the Principalities has taken place, the same imperious summons will be repeated, and that the next step will lead to a more serious rupture, unless some expedient or compromise be assented to in the meantime. We do not proteind to affirm that such a compromise will be made, but it is evidently a mistake to assert that a mediation has been accepted at the very time when an ultimatum has been presented to which the Russian of course, recogs to synact, that the Ports will when an witimatum has been presented, to which the Kussians, of course, profess to expect that the Porte will

submit.

On these grounds, sithough the door is certainly not closed spainst negotiation in any form consistent with the independence of the Christian surject of Tarkey from Ruseian domination, the Western Powers are quietly but producitly preparing to support their lines of policy against any contingency that may arise. Already our naval intelligence has recorded that a squarken of lines of battle ships fitted with screw propellers, is being formed at Spithoad and may soon be expected to proceed to the Downs or to Yarmouth Roads. We may add that this squarron will probably be reinforced within a few days by the return of Admiral Corry from his cruise. For the dispatches sent out by the Barshee in scarch of that officer were not, as was generally believed, that he should join Almiral Durdias, but, on the contrary, to cruter his municidate return to Riggland. The strength of the English and French fleets in the Mediterranean is already in rethan equal to any service, they could be required to perform; but it anfortunately, maritime operations should be required, it is of course ne cassary that the British Admiralty should be in a condition to watch the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and we once it he Russian Enpire. These pre-amilian along which is not inferior to provide against the emergency which his been produced by the artifude assessment has condition to not on the Cabinet of St. Petershing has desisted from the inadmessable part of its demands, we shall see no reason to relax the vigilance with which it is necessary to watch its proceedings. Russian Winisters and emissaries have been sent in all directions to give A favorable version of the to asses at the offerior Course of Europe, to three

On these grounds sithough the door is certainly not

It is certain that the Eastern question presents a more cheering sepact than before, and that the alarm excited by the bostle preparations of both Powers had considerably diminished. That there exists some cause for such a change there is little doubt, whether that cause is to be found in the attitude assumed by the two great Western Powers of Europe, or to the good sense of the Emperor Nicholas himself. It is stated that dispatches have been rescived in Paris containing assurances of the Cardia unwillingness to do anything to disturb the peace of Europe and of his anxiety that the difference between him and the Poste, shall be settled without an appeal to some The Emperor appears still to be of opinion that the question is entirely a religious one, and is personal between him and the Sultan, and that at the same time, that he limself would be the last to yields the last of nations. tables of Embasey. Assurances of a similarly nuclei in a tire are said to have been addressed to the Emploh government on behalf of the Emporer of Russia. Me awards advices from Triests of the oth inst. at ste that the French, English, as d Prussian officers in the Turkish army are actively employed in taking measures of defense. One of them, Capt Jungmanu, is placing the citable of the Boachers in a state of defense. M. Petithas been sent to the ports of the Darother Admiral. Stade is engaged in organizing the fleet, he has not, however, as not, need appointed to any command. The Engation general. Sidy man Pucha, had soled for Constantinople on a special mission, previous to his embaskation he had a long interview with the England Consult General. The Engation leads at Solas.

previous to his embarkation he had a long interview with the English Consul General. The Russian deet at Schastopol, combited of 12 ships of the line, a tractas 6 convertes and 12 smaller vessels, all well mounted and equipped, but the diest was deficient in steamners. The latest laters from Constantinopis of May 20th, resport an entire stagnation of the export trade, owing to the uniter want of shipping. There appeared to be no great partic in the commercial world, the chief anxiety being for news from Europe

The Gazette of Odessa, (South Russia,) some time since, published an article stating that Mohammed II, captured Constantinople on the 20th day of May, 1453, and that a bely tradition, sacredly believed by all good cribodox Greeks, gives them the assurance that it will be constantinople on the 20th day of May, 1453, and that a bely tradition, sacredly believed by all good cribodox Greeks, gives them the assurance that it will be come referred to its proper pages, just 500 years once more return to its proper owners, just 4:00 years after that date. Such an article, accompanied by the extensive warfike preparations which have been made in Odesea, at Sevestoped (the great nexal arsenal of the Black Sea), and along the borders of Bessarahia, must, naturally have greatly excited the subjects of the Czur, and given rise to the most anxious expectations of the it ill ment of the prophecy or tradition. The 29th of May is rapidly approaching, and events of no ordinary kind seem to "cast their shadows before," and lead, if not to the development of the occurrence so much hoped for by the Greeks (so only by religion, but destingte of any such Greek nationality), at least to the supposition, that the long cherished project of Russia is about to be

After several delays, sometimes asked for by the Ports. at others offered spontaneously by the Ambassador of Russia, the final result is the rupture of all diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey. This took place yesterbay, the litth instant, by means of an official note addressed to the present talented Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ecclid Pacha, whose reputation is, no be, well known in America.

dener, wen anown in America.

The impression seems general here that, in this affair between Russia and the Porte, some one is deceived. On the departure of Prince Menchikoff from St. Petersburg the departure of Prince Menchikof from St. Petersburg for this place, the Bussian Government gave assurances that his mission was a peaceable and friendly one, and that it, by no means, had for an object any measures which would end a ger the "integrity and independence "of the Ottomah Empire." This assurance was received by the British Ministry with confidence, as you will have perceived from the speech of Lord Clarendon, in the House of Lords. It is supposed that Lord Stratford de Redelifie, the present British Ambassador at this place, left London with instructions of an analogous nature; and yet, on his arrival, he made a speech to the place, left London with markets and per to the Suitan, (during his andience with him) a copy of which you have received, where he openly and frankly stated that he came back to this post, under circumstances of no ordinary importance to the Turkish Empire." Here seems to be a contradiction. Hence questions like these: Can the British Government have come to an estente with the Russian on the subject of Turkey? Can they be now acting in concert, without regard for the views of Turkey or of France! Can they have both become impressed with the idea that the Turkish Empire can never be regenerated under the Turks, nor even knowned, are thus a partition of it having become a known to France of to the other powers of Europe! On has the British Covernment been descived by the · Bussian ! Have those assurances been false, made to

"blind both England and France, and in the expectation
that during the absence of any Ambassador from either
of these powers at Constantinople, the great and power.
ful Crar could send an Ambassador, who by means of
his exalted rank, and the naval and military force
which would, apparently, at least, be placed subject to
his orders, impose both silence and obedience upon the
Porte, and cause it to accede, abjectly, to the demands
with which he would be charged." These questions are
asked here, among those who are generally well informed
on such matters, but no one is able to answer them in a
plausible manne.

plausible manne.

By some persons it is believed that the questions of religion are put forward, extensibly by Russia, while she has others of more secular and wordly nature, in which religion are put forward, estension by Russia, while she has others of more secular and wordly nature, in which she is much more interested. It is still said that the Prince brought with him from Russia a larre sum of money for the acquisition of Batoum on the Black Sea, either by purchase or by bribery, and that he has also demanded that the Montenegrius should also be placed upon the same footing of semi-independence as the Servians, Wallackians and Moldavians, and the Viceroy of Egypt, with an addition of territory. Neither of these points, however, are yet clearly ascertained. Then it was related that henceforward the Porte would regard and treat Russia as her hest friend, and be prepared not only to be protected by her, but to fight for Russia in case of need; thus forming an alliance offensive and defensive together against Western Europe. The navai forces of Russia would be permitted to pass out of their ancient prison—the Black Sea—through the Beaphorus into the great French lake, (the Mediterranean,) and return at pleasure, and this, with the protectorate of all Christians in the Empire, subjects of the Saltan, which is comprised in the present actual and well-known demands of Menchikoff, though not so worded, would elevate Russian influence at Constantinople, higher than it has been concept the occurrent of a definition by the company of the company of the company of the company of the present actual and well-known demands of the protectors and the protector of the Saltan, which is comprised in the present actual and well-known demands of the protector at the company of the saltan influence at Constantinople, higher than it has been conset the company of the saltan in the protector of the saltan i vate Russian influence at Constantinople, higher that it has been since the occupation of Adrianople by the Russian army during the last war with Turkey.

Russian army during the last war with Turkey.

This protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Sultan in his own Empire, is not a new pretension on the part of a Sreign power. Many years ago, France, is one of the caller treaties with the Porte, gave to an atticle which it contained, such a construction as to bear this interpretation: she might intercede in favor of Catholic Institutions, meaning thereby Convents, Monastries and Churches in Turkey. By right of this treat, she has always, more or less, been disposed to protes, not only her own Catholic subjects, and those of the Priests of a religious character. (Priests, &c., but also the Priests of the Catholic faith, subjects of the Saltan, who have been converted to Rome. Recently, the French Embasty interfered in hebalf of an Armenia Catholic Bishop, who, having rendered himself unpage. the French Embassy interfered in behalf of an Armenia Catholic Bishop, who, having rendered himself unpap-lar with his own people, no longer received their respet, and had been required by the Forte to confine himself his own dwelling. It is, therefore, nothing novel for Resia to seek to protest all the other Christiansects in Turks, who are not Catholic. But the more singular part of the matter is, that they would rather not have her protection. The sects are numerous, and if the Porte acceled to the wholesale bargain which the Emperor desirests impose upon it, he would hereafter compel them to be protected by him as a right secured to him by Turker, even the Greek Patriarch has, generally, processed

even the Greek Petriarch has generally, pracested against the "fatal gift" of Russia's pretection.

What effect this diplomatic warfare may have upon the fate of Turkey, will now soon be shown. It is believed that this whole affair, on all sides, is diplomacy, and nothing but diplomacy. Russia, like England and France, and indeed, all European Governments is desirous of extending her moral influence in the East. She has, doubless, behield with eves of jealousy and apparently account of the influence of England, and the sirous of exterding her mored influence in the East. She has, doubless, beheld with eyes of jeahusy and anger, the growth of the influence of England, and the diplomatic victory gained by Catholic France in the affect of the Holy Places, to the detriment of the name and character of the great Czar. It is also, quite natural that he should be desirous of gaining lost ground, and it indeed, his r ligious feelings are at all interested in the matter, to throw the cover of his protection over those Christians of the East, who are of his own faith. The Greek Church in Turkey is excessively corrupt; the Greeks are (libe all non-Mussulmens in the East) much more il-treated by their own reticious chiefs than by the local anthorities, and the condition of all non-Mussulmans in the interior of the Ottoman Empire is debased and degraded to a degree, which must be ascen to be properly understood and appreciated. The plan of the Emperor, not being limited strictly to the Greeks, gives to him the appearance of a desire to create for himself a character and iclast, not possessed by England and France, especially the former, and so creates in them a spirit of caudation either to particle in it themselves, or to prevent him entirely from acquiring it. This is the peint at which matters stand at the present date, to vit to prevent him entirely from acquiring it. This is the print to grant to the Emperor of Russia a protectorals over the Greek subjects of the Sultan, which would give to Russia an influence (moral, of caurse,) not enjoyed, at the present moment, by France and England, and which, in their view of the case, at least might be detrimental to their interests.

If this ends by all uniting to induce the Porte to

which, in their view of the case, at least might be defi-mental to their interests.

If this ends by all uniting to induce the Ports to emencipate all the non-Musulman subjects of the Solian; to place them in all civil rights equal with their hitherto masters; to secure to them entire freedom of religion, and free-dom from the thradom of their own re-igions chiefs—which is far more detrimental to their naivencement, and the promotion of their character, than the misrule of the Turks—the whole affair will have advantageous not only to the nonulation most conprove advantageous at only to the population most con-cerned, but to the Turkish Empire.

GREECE.

The Observatour of Athens, of May 27, says officially that the statements relative to Mr March's demands on the Greek Government are incorrect, but it neglects to tell us what is the truth.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Ofreular.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Cfreular.

Corres.—At the date of the departure of the Negars our more
closed heavily with thee offerings and an evident desire of the
part of botters to be making progress in alle, to affect whe
concessors kad to be submitted but this was more particularly to
case on Saturday lest, on which day like homores was restricted, and

Richardson Brothers & Ca.'s Circular. Lavanese. Git Moren 14th, 1855, see the 18th we have had some heavy rains, with intervals of the street in the Court and areas argue are a nature facility.

a a receif scales.

One income that above theme a block arrival of Wheat founds to be see Engage, but only a very moderate signify of Wheat founds to be see Engage, but only a very moderate signify of Wheat Wheat show alreaders of our neglect the source op, and a sufficient as the offerman. The securities placed to a consequent form as a correctly fine and but, for some offer Wheat see to each of the limits a more of covering the same consequent for Wheat see the source of the should be any time see that of a strictly call the security is a security to be appointed by any the

Trains Cornel either color confirmes curture betted, and seminary extrations were referenced to buy to be used to make the large of the self-betted with a week reference. Yes framewithen economic in carpose of West of C. F. S. Expp.inn Beater, from extreme examity, command \$\psi\$ (30 Exc.

Money Market.

English Funds improved: Funds, Tunders, Tunders, 1888.

English Funds improved: Funds market senerally largest sate stocks quarted at an education. Cas sate closed, for money and lossed, 2, 2 nm. Three-send-courier is Central 1911.

Francia: Englished State on State of Large Marketism. 11, 10; disk marketism. 120; vienna. 16, 50, 11; Anteresp. 23, 50; Legach. 23, 25.

(From the Circular of Meser, John Athya &Co.)

Per Emilie.

We have had a liberal supply of rain since our cemera of lith, while has lightly after a large feeling in Bara inserver. This solitants behalf he specialties feeling in Bara inserver. This real inserver health, Maney sery.

In ports heavy. Experiment of the whole, a good business design in a deep riment.

deem riments.

Whilst is 1/ D 200 Ma, better; but few transactions at the arrange of the process of the process

Low is steady, at 41,0 for Burchers' Association, and \$1,5 to the Heavy of all kinds is dull, and outer to have.
Heavy of all kinds is dull, and outer to have.
Heavy necessing to Assen, but prices suchamped.
Claster hour Manker, June 14 (telegraphic) Market Sent
Wannels Cof.